Statement of Basis of the Federal Operating Permit

LBC Houston, L.P.

Site Name: LBC Houston Bayport Terminal
Physical Location: 11666 Port Rd
Nearest City: Seabrook
County: Harris

Permit Number: O1001
Project Type: Renewal

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code: 49319
NAICS Name: Other Warehousing and Storage

This Statement of Basis sets forth the legal and factual basis for the draft permit conditions in accordance with 30 TAC §122.201(a)(4). Per 30 TAC §§ 122.241 and 243, the permit holder has submitted an application under § 122.134 for permit renewal. This document may include the following information:

A description of the facility/area process description;
A basis for applying permit shields;
A list of the federal regulatory applicability determinations;
A table listing the determination of applicable requirements;
A list of the New Source Review Requirements;
The rationale for periodic monitoring methods selected;
The rationale for compliance assurance methods selected;
A compliance status; and
A list of available unit attribute forms.

Prepared on: January 7, 2022

Operating Permit
Basis of Determination

Permit Area Process Description
LBC Houston Bayport Terminal operates a bulk liquid for-hire storage terminal in Seabrook, Harris County, and is strategically located on the Bayport Turning Basin. As its main service, LBC Houston, L.P. leases large storage tanks to store hydrocarbon liquids. These liquid products may arrive by proprietary pipeline, tank truck, tank car, barge or ship and are routed into appropriately equipped storage tanks compatible with each liquid product. As requested by the product owner, the liquid is pumped out of the tank into proprietary pipelines, tank trucks, tank cars, barges or ships. Also, as determined by the characteristics of the product to be stored and handled, the liquid products are stored in fixed or floating roof or pressurized storage tanks. As necessary, the liquid products are heated or refrigerated. Many of the products which are loaded to barges, ships, tank trucks and rail cars require that the VOC emissions generated during the filling of the containers be reduced in quantity to meet environmental air standards. LBC collects theses vapors at the outlet of the container and uses flares to destroy these VOC vapors.

FOPs at Site

The “application area” consists of the emission units and that portion of the site included in the application and this permit. Multiple FOPs may be issued to a site in accordance with 30 TAC § 122.201(e). When there is only one area for the site, then the application information and permit will include all units at the site. Additional FOPs that exist at the site, if any, are listed below.

Additional FOPs: O3962

Major Source Pollutants

The table below specifies the pollutants for which the site is a major source:

Major Pollutants	VOC, NOX, HAPS

Reading State of Texas’s Federal Operating Permit

The Title V Federal Operating Permit (FOP) lists all state and federal air emission regulations and New Source Review (NSR) authorizations (collectively known as “applicable requirements”) that apply at a particular site or permit area (in the event a site has multiple FOPs). **The FOP does not authorize new emissions or new construction activities.** The FOP begins with an introductory page which is common to all Title V permits. This page gives the details of the company, states the authority of the issuing agency, requires the company to operate in accordance with this permit and 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 122, requires adherence with NSR requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 116, and finally indicates the permit number and the issuance date.

This is followed by the table of contents, which is generally composed of the following elements. Not all permits will have all of the elements.

- General Terms and Conditions
- Special Terms and Conditions
    - Emissions Limitations and Standards, Monitoring and Testing, and Recordkeeping and Reporting
    - Additional Monitoring Requirements
    - New Source Review Authorization Requirements
    - Compliance Requirements
    - Protection of Stratosphere Ozone
    - Permit Location
    - Permit Shield (30 TAC § 122.148)
- Attachments
    - Applicable Requirements Summary

        - Unit Summary
        - Applicable Requirements Summary
    - Additional Monitoring Requirements
    - Permit Shield
    - New Source Review Authorization References
    - Compliance Plan
    - Alternative Requirements
- Appendix A
    - Acronym list

General Terms and Conditions

The General Terms and Conditions are the same and appear in all permits. The first paragraph lists the specific citations for 30 TAC Chapter 122 requirements that apply to all Title V permit holders. The second paragraph describes the requirements for record retention. The third paragraph provides details for voiding the permit, if applicable. The fourth paragraph states that the permit holder shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 116 by obtaining a New Source Review authorization prior to new construction or modification of emission units located in the area covered by this permit. The fifth paragraph provides details on submission of reports required by the permit.

Special Terms and Conditions

Emissions Limitations and Standards, Monitoring and Testing, and Recordkeeping and Reporting. The TCEQ has designated certain applicable requirements as site-wide requirements. A site-wide requirement is a requirement that applies uniformly to all the units or activities at the site. Units with only site-wide requirements are addressed on Form OP-REQ1 and are not required to be listed separately on an OP-UA Form or Form OP-SUM. Form OP-SUM must list all units addressed in the application and provide identifying information, applicable OP-UA Forms, and preconstruction authorizations. The various OP-UA Forms provide the characteristics of each unit from which applicable requirements are established. Some exceptions exist as a few units may have both site-wide requirements and unit specific requirements.

Other conditions. The other entries under special terms and conditions are in general terms referring to compliance with the more detailed data listed in the attachments.

Attachments

Applicable Requirements Summary. The first attachment, the Applicable Requirements Summary, has two tables, addressing unit specific requirements. The first table, the Unit Summary, includes a list of units with applicable requirements, the unit type, the applicable regulation, and the requirement driver. The intent of the requirement driver is to inform the reader that a given unit may have several different operating scenarios and the differences between those operating scenarios.

The applicable requirements summary table provides the detailed citations of the rules that apply to the various units. For each unit and operating scenario, there is an added modifier called the “index number,” detailed citations specifying monitoring and testing requirements, recordkeeping requirements, and reporting requirements. The data for this table is based on data supplied by the applicant on the OP-SUM and various OP-UA forms.

Additional Monitoring Requirement. The next attachment includes additional monitoring the applicant must perform to ensure compliance with the applicable standard. Compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) is often required to provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable emission limitations/standards for large emission units that use control devices to achieve compliance with applicant requirements. When necessary, periodic monitoring (PM) requirements are specified for certain parameters (i.e. feed rates, flow rates, temperature, fuel type and consumption, etc.) to determine if a term and condition or emission unit is operating within specified limits to control emissions. These additional monitoring approaches may be required for two reasons. First, the applicable rules do not adequately specify monitoring requirements (exception- Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards (MACTs) generally have sufficient monitoring), and second, monitoring may be required to fill gaps in the monitoring requirements of certain applicable requirements. In situations where the NSR permit is the applicable requirement requiring extra monitoring for a

specific emission unit, the preferred solution is to have the monitoring requirements in the NSR permit updated so that all NSR requirements are consolidated in the NSR permit.

Permit Shield. A permit may or may not have a permit shield, depending on whether an applicant has applied for, and justified the granting of, a permit shield. A permit shield is a special condition included in the permit document stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with the specified potentially applicable requirement(s) or specified applicable state-only requirement(s).

New Source Review Authorization References. All activities which are related to emissions in the state of Texas must have a NSR authorization prior to beginning construction. This section lists all units in the permit and the NSR authorization that allowed the unit to be constructed or modified. Units that do not have unit specific applicable requirements other than the NSR authorization do not need to be listed in this attachment. While NSR permits are not physically a part of the Title V permit, they are legally incorporated into the Title V permit by reference. Those NSR permits whose emissions exceed certain PSD/NA thresholds must also undergo a Federal review of federally regulated pollutants in addition to review for state regulated pollutants.

Compliance Plan. A permit may have a compliance schedule attachment for listing corrective actions plans for any emission unit that is out of compliance with an applicable requirement.

Alternative Requirements. This attachment will list any alternative monitoring plans or alternative means of compliance for applicable requirements that have been approved by the EPA Administrator and/or the TCEQ Executive Director.

Appendix A

Acronym list. This attachment lists the common acronyms used when discussing the FOPs.

Stationary vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111, Subchapter A, § 111.111(a)(1)(B) addressed in the Special Terms and Conditions

The site contains stationary vents with a flowrate less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm) and constructed after January 31, 1972 which are limited, over a six-minute average, to 20% opacity as required by 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B). As a site may have a large number of stationary vents that fall into this category, they are not required to be listed individually in the permit's Applicable Requirement Summary. This is consistent with EPA's White Paper for Streamlined Development of Part 70 Permit Applications, July 10, 1995, that states that requirements that apply identically to emission units at a site can be treated on a generic basis such as source-wide opacity limits.

Periodic monitoring is specified in Special Term and Condition 3 for stationary vents subject to 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B) to verify compliance with the 20% opacity limit. These vents are not expected to produce visible emissions during normal operation. The TCEQ evaluated the probability of these sources violating the opacity standards and determined that there is a very low potential that an opacity standard would be exceeded. It was determined that continuous monitoring for these sources is not warranted as there would be very limited environmental benefit in continuously monitoring sources that have a low potential to produce visible emissions. Therefore, the TCEQ set the visible observation monitoring frequency for these sources to once per calendar quarter.

The TCEQ has exempted vents that are not capable of producing visible emissions from periodic monitoring requirements. These vents include sources of colorless VOCs, non-fuming liquids, and other materials that cannot produce emissions that obstruct the transmission of light. Passive ventilation vents, such as plumbing vents, are also included in this category. Since this category of vents are not capable of producing opacity due to the physical or chemical characteristics of the emission source, periodic monitoring is not required as it would not yield any additional data to assure compliance with the 20% opacity standard of 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B).

In the event that visible emissions are detected, either through the quarterly observation or other credible evidence, such as observations from company personnel, the permit holder shall either report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 observation to determine the opacity consistent with the 6-minute averaging time specified in 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B). An additional provision is included to monitor combustion sources more frequently than quarterly if alternate fuels are

burned for periods greater than 24 consecutive hours. This will address possible emissions that may arise when switching fuel types.

Stationary Vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111 not addressed in the Special Terms and Conditions

All other stationary vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111 not covered in the Special Terms and Conditions are listed in the permit's Applicable Requirement Summary. The basis for the applicability determinations for these vents are listed in the Determination of Applicable Requirements table.

Federal Regulatory Applicability Determinations

The following chart summarizes the applicability of the principal air pollution regulatory programs to the permit area:

Regulatory Program	Applicability (Yes/No)
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	No
Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR)	No
Minor NSR	Yes
40 CFR Part 60 - New Source Performance Standards	Yes
40 CFR Part 61 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)	Yes
40 CFR Part 63 - NESHAPs for Source Categories	Yes
Title IV (Acid Rain) of the Clean Air Act (CAA)	No
Title V (Federal Operating Permits) of the CAA	Yes
Title VI (Stratospheric Ozone Protection) of the CAA	Yes
CSAPR (Cross-State Air Pollution Rule)	No
Federal Implementation Plan for Regional Haze (Texas SO_2 Trading Program)	No

Basis for Applying Permit Shields

An operating permit applicant has the opportunity to specifically request a permit shield to document that specific applicable requirements do not apply to emission units in the permit. A permit shield is a special condition stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with the specified potentially applicable requirements or specified potentially applicable state-only requirements. A permit shield has been requested in the application for specific emission units. For the permit shield requests that have been approved, the basis of determination for regulations that the owner/operator need not comply with are located in the "Permit Shield" attachment of the permit.

Insignificant Activities and Emission Units

In general, units not meeting the criteria for inclusion on either Form OP-SUM or Form OP-REQ1 are not required to be addressed in the operating permit application. Examples of these types of units include, but are not limited to, the following:

De Minimis Sources

1. Sources identified in the "De Minimis Facilities or Sources" list maintained by TCEQ. The list is available at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/newsourcereview/de_minimis.html.

Miscellaneous Sources

2. Office activities such as photocopying, blueprint copying, and photographic processes.
3. Outdoor barbecue pits, campfires, and fireplaces.
4. Storage and handling of sealed portable containers, cylinders, or sealed drums.
5. Vehicle exhaust from maintenance or repair shops.
6. Storage and use of non-VOC products or equipment for maintaining motor vehicles operated at the site (including but not limited to, antifreeze and fuel additives).
7. Air contaminant detectors and recorders, combustion controllers and shut-off devices, product analyzers, laboratory analyzers, continuous emissions monitors, other analyzers and monitors, and emissions associated with sampling activities. Exception to this category includes sampling activities that are deemed fugitive emissions and under a regulatory leak detection and repair program.
8. Steam vents, steam leaks, and steam safety relief valves, provided the steam (or boiler feedwater) has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
9. Storage of water that has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
10. Well cellars.
11. Fire or emergency response equipment and training, including but not limited to, use of fire control equipment including equipment testing and training, and open burning of materials or fuels associated with firefighting training.
12. Equipment used exclusively for the melting or application of wax.
13. Instrument systems utilizing air, natural gas, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
14. Battery recharging areas.

Sources Authorized by 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule

15. Sources authorized by §106.102: Combustion units designed and used exclusively for comfort heating purposes employing liquid petroleum gas, natural gas, solid wood, or distillate fuel oil.
16. Sources authorized by §106.122: Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, including but not limited to, assorted vacuum producing devices and laboratory fume hoods.
17. Sources authorized by §106.141: Batch mixers with rated capacity of 27 cubic feet or less for mixing cement, sand, aggregate, lime, gypsum, additives, and/or water to produce concrete, grout, stucco, mortar, or other similar products.
18. Sources authorized by §106.143: Wet sand and gravel production facilities that obtain material from subterranean and subaqueous beds where the deposits of sand and gravel are consolidated granular materials resulting from natural disintegration of rock and stone and have a production rate of 500 tons per hour or less.
19. Sources authorized by §106.148: Railcar or truck unloading of wet sand, gravel, aggregate, coal, lignite, and scrap iron or scrap steel (but not including metal ores, metal oxides, battery parts, or fine dry materials) into trucks or other railcars for transportation to other locations.
20. Sources authorized by §106.149: Sand and gravel production facilities that obtain material from deposits of sand and gravel consisting of natural disintegration of rock and stone, provided that crushing or breaking operations are not used and no blasting is conducted to obtain the material.

21. Sources authorized by §106.161: Animal feeding operations which confine animals in numbers specified and any associated on-site feed handling and/or feed millings operations, not including caged laying and caged pullet operations.
22. Sources authorized by §106.162: Livestock auction sales facilities.
23. Sources authorized by §106.163: All animal racing facilities, domestic animal shelters, zoos, and their associated confinement areas, stables, feeding areas, and waste collection and treatment facilities, other than incineration units.
24. Sources authorized by §106.229: Equipment used exclusively for the dyeing or stripping of textiles.
25. Sources authorized by §106.241: Any facility where animals or poultry are slaughtered and prepared for human consumption provided that waste products such as blood, offal, and feathers are stored in such a manner as to prevent the creation of a nuisance condition and these waste products are removed from the premises daily or stored under refrigeration.
26. Sources authorized by §106.242: Equipment used in eating establishments for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption.
27. Sources authorized by §106.243: Smokehouses in which the maximum horizontal inside cross-sectional area does not exceed 100 square feet.
28. Sources authorized by §106.244: Ovens, mixers, blenders, barbecue pits, and cookers if the products are edible and intended for human consumption.
29. Sources authorized by §106.266: Vacuum cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial, or residential housekeeping purposes.
30. Sources authorized by §106.301: Aqueous fertilizer storage tanks.
31. Sources authorized by §106.313: All closed tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting, and all open tumblers with a batch capacity of 1,000 lbs. or less.
32. Sources authorized by §106.316: Equipment used for inspection of metal products.
33. Sources authorized by §106.317: Equipment used exclusively for rolling, forging, pressing, drawing, spinning, or extruding either hot or cold metals by some mechanical means.
34. Sources authorized by §106.318: Die casting machines.
35. Sources authorized by §106.319: Foundry sand mold forming equipment to which no heat is applied.
36. Sources authorized by §106.331: Equipment used exclusively to package pharmaceuticals and cosmetics or to coat pharmaceutical tablets.
37. Sources authorized by §106.333: Equipment used exclusively for the mixing and blending of materials at ambient temperature to make water-based adhesives.
38. Sources authorized by §106.372: Any air separation or other industrial gas production, storage, or packaging facility. Industrial gases, for purposes of this list, include only oxygen, nitrogen, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
39. Sources authorized by §106.391: Presses used for the curing of rubber products and plastic products.
40. Sources authorized by §106.394: Equipment used for compression molding and injection molding of plastics.
41. Sources authorized by §106.414: Equipment used exclusively for the packaging of lubricants or greases.
42. Sources authorized by §106.415: Laundry dryers, extractors, and tumblers used for fabrics cleaned with water solutions of bleach or detergents.
43. Sources authorized by §106.431: Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings and molding compounds where all materials charged are in paste form.
44. Sources authorized by §106.432: Containers, reservoirs, or tanks used exclusively for dipping operations for coating objects with oils, waxes, or greases where no organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used; or dipping operations for applying coatings of natural or synthetic resins which contain no organic solvents.
45. Sources authorized by §106.451: Blast cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasives in water.
46. Sources authorized by §106.453: Equipment used for washing or drying products fabricated from metal or glass, provided no volatile organic materials are used in the process and no oil or solid fuel is burned.
47. Sources authorized by §106.471: Equipment used exclusively to store or hold dry natural gas.
48. Sources authorized by §106.531: Sewage treatment facilities, excluding combustion or incineration equipment, land farms, or grease trap waste handling or treatment facilities.

Determination of Applicable Requirements

The tables below include the applicability determinations for the emission units, the index number(s) where applicable, and all relevant unit attribute information used to form the basis of the applicability determination. The unit attribute

information is a description of the physical properties of an emission unit which is used to determine the requirements to which the permit holder must comply. For more information about the descriptions of the unit attributes specific Unit Attribute Forms may be viewed at www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_all_ua_forms.html.

A list of unit attribute forms is included at the end of this document. Some examples of unit attributes include construction date; product stored in a tank; boiler fuel type; etc.. Generally, multiple attributes are needed to determine the requirements for a given emission unit and index number. The table below lists these attributes in the column entitled "Basis of Determination." Attributes that demonstrate that an applicable requirement applies will be the factual basis for the specific citations in an applicable requirement that apply to a unit for that index number. The TCEQ Air Permits Division has developed flowcharts for determining applicability of state and federal regulations based on the unit attribute information in a Decision Support System (DSS). These flowcharts can be accessed via the internet at www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_supportsys.html. The Air Permits Division staff may also be contacted for assistance at (512) 239-1250.

The attributes for each unit and corresponding index number provide the basis for determining the specific legal citations in an applicable requirement that apply, including emission limitations or standards, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. The rules were found to apply or not apply by using the unit attributes as answers to decision questions found in the flowcharts of the DSS. Some additional attributes indicate which legal citations of a rule apply. The legal citations that apply to each emission unit may be found in the Applicable Requirements Summary table of the draft permit. There may be some entries or rows of units and rules not found in the permit, or if the permit contains a permit shield, repeated in the permit shield area. These are sets of attributes that describe negative applicability, or; in other words, the reason why a potentially applicable requirement does not apply.

If applicability determinations have been made which differ from the available flowcharts, an explanation of the decisions involved in the applicability determination is specified in the column "Changes and Exceptions to RRT." If there were no exceptions to the DSS, then this column has been removed.

The draft permit includes all emission limitations or standards, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting required by each applicable requirement. If an applicable requirement does not require monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting, the word "None" will appear in the Applicable Requirements Summary table. If additional periodic monitoring is required for an applicable requirement, it will be explained in detail in the portion of this document entitled "Rationale for Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)/ Periodic Monitoring Methods Selected."

When attributes demonstrate that a unit is not subject to an applicable requirement, the applicant may request a permit shield for those items. The portion of this document entitled "Basis for Applying Permit Shields" specifies which units, if any, have a permit shield.

Operational Flexibility

When an emission unit has multiple operating scenarios, it will have a different index number associated with each operating condition. This means that units are permitted to operate under multiple operating conditions. The applicable requirements for each operating condition are determined by a unique set of unit attributes. For example, a tank may store two different products at different points in time. The tank may, therefore, need to comply with two distinct sets of requirements, depending on the product that is stored. Both sets of requirements are included in the permit, so that the permit holder may store either product in the tank.

Determination of Applicable Requirements

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
EMGEN-A	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	117-EMGEN	Horsepower Rating = HP is greater than or equal to 300 Type of Service = Used exclusively in emergency situations [claiming the emergency service exemption under 30 TAC §§ 117.103(a)(6)(D), 117.203(a)(6)(D), 117.303(a)(6)(D) or 117.403(a)(7)(D)] Fuel Fired = Natural gas
EMGEN-A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-01	HAP Source = The site is a major source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than or equal to 300 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Nonindustrial Emergency Engine = Stationary RICE is not defined in 40 CFR §63.6675 as a residential emergency RICE, a commercial emergency RICE, or an institutional emergency RICE. Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii). Stationary RICE Type = Compression ignition engine Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies. Emission Limitation = Limiting the concentration of carbon monoxide in the stationary RICE exhaust. Performance Test = No previous performance test used, a performance test is conducted to demonstrate initial compliance Control Technique = Control technique other than an oxidation catalyst Operating Limits = Using the control techniques approved in Subpart ZZZZ Monitoring System = Monitoring system other than a CPMS or CEMS
GRP-JJJJ	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	117-EMGEN	Horsepower Rating = HP is greater than or equal to 300 Type of Service = Used exclusively in emergency situations [claiming the emergency service exemption under 30 TAC §§ 117.103(a)(6)(D), 117.203(a)(6)(D), 117.303(a)(6)(D) or 117.403(a)(7)(D)] Fuel Fired = Natural gas
GRP-JJJJ	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-01	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after June 12, 2006. Test Cell = The SI ICE is not being tested at an engine test cell/stand. Exemption = The SI ICE is not exempt. Temp Replacement = The SI ICE is not acting as a temporary replacement. Horsepower = Maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP. Fuel = SI ICE that uses natural gas. Commencing = SI ICE that is commencing new construction. Manufactured Date = Date of manufacture is on or after July 1, 2010. Certified = Purchased a certified SI ICE. Operation = Operating and maintaining the certified SI ICE and control device according to manufacturer's written instructions.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
GRP-JJJJ	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-02	HAP Source = The site is a major source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006. Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).
P-501	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	117-EPUMP	Horsepower Rating = GOP 150+ hp RACT Date Placed in Service = On or before November 15, 1992 Type of Service = Used exclusively in emergency situations [claiming the emergency service exemption under 30 TAC §§ 117.103(a)(6)(D), 117.203(a)(6)(D), 117.303(a)(6)(D) or 117.403(a)(7)(D)] Fuel Fired = Petroleum-based diesel fuel
P-501	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-01	HAP Source = The site is a major source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).
P-505	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	117-EPUMP	Horsepower Rating = GOP 150+ hp RACT Date Placed in Service = On or before November 15, 1992 Type of Service = Used exclusively in emergency situations [claiming the emergency service exemption under 30 TAC §§ 117.103(a)(6)(D), 117.203(a)(6)(D), 117.303(a)(6)(D) or 117.403(a)(7)(D)] Fuel Fired = Petroleum-based diesel fuel
P-505	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-01	HAP Source = The site is a major source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).
P-705	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	117-EPUMP	Horsepower Rating = GOP 150+ hp RACT Date Placed in Service = On or before November 15, 1992 Type of Service = Used exclusively in emergency situations [claiming the emergency service exemption under 30 TAC §§ 117.103(a)(6)(D), 117.203(a)(6)(D), 117.303(a)(6)(D) or 117.403(a)(7)(D)] Fuel Fired = Petroleum-based diesel fuel
P-705	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-01	HAP Source = The site is a major source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).
GRP-EEEE	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
GRP-EEEE	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-2	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.0 psia but less than 1.5 psia
GRP-EEEE	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	KA-1	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons (151,416 liters) True Vapor Pressure = TVP is less than 1.5 psia Storage Vessel Description = Emission controls not required (fixed roof) Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Maximum True Vapor Pressure = Maximum true vapor pressure is less than or equal to 1.0 psia
GRP-EEEE	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	KA-2	Product Stored = Stored product other than a petroleum liquid
GRP-EEEE	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	EEEE-1	Product Stored = Organic HAP containing liquid other than crude oil.
GRPPU01	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
GRPPU01	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-2	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.0 psia but less than 1.5 psia
GRPPU01	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	K-1	Construction/Modification Date = After March 8, 1974 and on or before May 19, 1978 Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 65,000 gallons (246,052 liters) Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.5 psia Storage Vessel Description = Emission controls not required Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Maximum True Vapor Pressure = Maximum true vapor pressure is 1.0 psia or less
GRPPU01	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	K-2	Construction/Modification Date = After March 8, 1974 and on or before May 19, 1978 Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 65,000 gallons (246,052 liters) Product Stored = Stored product other than petroleum liquid (as defined in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K)
GRPPU02	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
GRPPU02	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-2	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Primary Seal = Vapor mounted Secondary Seal = Rim-mounted
GRPPU02	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-3	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.0 psia but less than 1.5 psia

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
GRPPU02	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	K-1	Construction/Modification Date = After March 8, 1974 and on or before May 19, 1978 Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 65,000 gallons (246,052 liters) Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is at least 1.5 psia and less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Floating roof (internal or external) Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure at least 1.0 psia
GRPPU02	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	K-2	Construction/Modification Date = After March 8, 1974 and on or before May 19, 1978 Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 65,000 gallons (246,052 liters) Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.5 psia Storage Vessel Description = Floating roof (internal or external) Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Maximum True Vapor Pressure = Maximum true vapor pressure is 1.0 psia or less
GRPPU02	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	K-3	Construction/Modification Date = After March 8, 1974 and on or before May 19, 1978 Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 65,000 gallons (246,052 liters) Product Stored = Stored product other than petroleum liquid (as defined in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K)
GRPPU02	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y	61Y-1	Tank Type = The storage tank stores benzene within the specific gravities defined in 40 CFR § 61.270(a), not including storage tanks used to store benzene at coke by-product facilities, pressure vessels, or vessels permanently attached to a motor vehicles Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons Stringency = The storage vessel is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, Ka, or Kb and the provisions of 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y are more stringent Alternate Means of Emission Limitation = Not using an alternate means of emission limitation Tank Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using two seals mounted one above the other, where the lower seal can be vapor-mounted, but both continuous Control Device Type = Control device other than a flare
GRPPU02	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	EEEE-1	Product Stored = Organic HAP containing liquid other than crude oil.
GRPPU03	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Primary Seal = Vapor mounted

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
GRPPU03	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-2	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
GRPPU03	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-3	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.0 psia but less than 1.5 psia Primary Seal = Vapor mounted
GRPPU03	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	K-1	Construction/Modification Date = After March 8, 1974 and on or before May 19, 1978 Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 65,000 gallons (246,052 liters) Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is at least 1.5 psia and less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Floating roof (internal or external) Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure at least 1.0 psia
GRPPU03	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	K-2	Construction/Modification Date = After March 8, 1974 and on or before May 19, 1978 Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 65,000 gallons (246,052 liters) Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.5 psia Storage Vessel Description = Floating roof (internal or external) Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Maximum True Vapor Pressure = Maximum true vapor pressure is 1.0 psia or less Estimated True Vapor Pressure = Estimated true vapor pressure is 1.0 psia or less
GRPPU03	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	K-3	Construction/Modification Date = After March 8, 1974 and on or before May 19, 1978 Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 65,000 gallons (246,052 liters) Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.5 psia Storage Vessel Description = Floating roof (internal or external) Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure at least 1.0 psia Maximum True Vapor Pressure = Maximum true vapor pressure is greater than 1.0 psia

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Estimated True Vapor Pressure = Estimated true vapor pressure is greater than 1.0 psia
GRPPU03	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y	61Y-1	Tank Type = The storage tank stores benzene within the specific gravities defined in 40 CFR § 61.270(a), not including storage tanks used to store benzene at coke by-product facilities, pressure vessels, or vessels permanently attached to a motor vehicles Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons Stringency = The storage vessel is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, Ka, or Kb and the provisions of 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y are more stringent Alternate Means of Emission Limitation = Not using an alternate means of emission limitation Tank Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a metallic shoe seal Control Device Type = Control device other than a flare
GRPPU03	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	EEEE-1	Product Stored = Organic HAP containing liquid other than crude oil.
GRPPU04	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
GRPPU04	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-2	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.0 psia but less than 1.5 psia
GRPPU04	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	KA-1	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons (151,416 liters) True Vapor Pressure = TVP is less than 1.5 psia Storage Vessel Description = Emission controls not required (fixed roof) Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Maximum True Vapor Pressure = Maximum true vapor pressure is less than or equal to 1.0 psia
GRPPU04	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	KA-2	Product Stored = Stored product other than a petroleum liquid
GRPPU05	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Construction Date = Date not determined since 30 TAC § 115.117(c)(3) exemption is not utilized Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Primary Seal = Primary seal not determined since 30 TAC §§ 115.117(a)(6), 115.117(a)(7), 115.117(b)(6), or 115.117(b)(7) exemptions are not utilized
GRPPU05	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-2	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
GRPPU05	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-3	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.0 psia but less than 1.5 psia
GRPPU05	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	KA-1	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons (151,416 liters) True Vapor Pressure = TVP is greater than or equal to 1.5 but less than or equal to 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating-type cover Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.0 psia
GRPPU05	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	KA-2	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons (151,416 liters) True Vapor Pressure = TVP is less than 1.5 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating-type cover Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Maximum True Vapor Pressure = Maximum true vapor pressure is less than or equal to 1.0 psia
GRPPU05	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	KA-3	Product Stored = Stored product other than a petroleum liquid

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
GRPPU05	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y	61Y-1	Tank Type = The storage tank stores benzene within the specific gravities defined in 40 CFR § 61.270(a), not including storage tanks used to store benzene at coke by-product facilities, pressure vessels, or vessels permanently attached to a motor vehicles Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons Stringency = The storage vessel is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, Ka, or Kb and the provisions of 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y are more stringent Alternate Means of Emission Limitation = Not using an alternate means of emission limitation Tank Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a metallic shoe seal Control Device Type = Control device other than a flare
GRPPU05	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	EEEE-1	Product Stored = Organic HAP containing liquid other than crude oil.
GRPPU06	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
GRPPU06	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-2	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
GRPPU06	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-3	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.0 psia but less than 1.5 psia
GRPPU06	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	KA-1	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons (151,416 liters) True Vapor Pressure = TVP is greater than or equal to 1.5 but less than or equal to 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating-type cover Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.0 psia

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
GRPPU06	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	KA-2	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons (151,416 liters) True Vapor Pressure = TVP is less than 1.5 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating-type cover Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Maximum True Vapor Pressure = Maximum true vapor pressure is less than or equal to 1.0 psia
GRPPU06	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	KA-3	Product Stored = Stored product other than a petroleum liquid
GRPPU06	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y	61Y-1	Tank Type = The storage tank stores benzene within the specific gravities defined in 40 CFR § 61.270(a), not including storage tanks used to store benzene at coke by-product facilities, pressure vessels, or vessels permanently attached to a motor vehicles Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons Stringency = The storage vessel is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, Ka, or Kb and the provisions of 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y are more stringent Alternate Means of Emission Limitation = Not using an alternate means of emission limitation Tank Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using two seals mounted one above the other, where the lower seal can be vapor-mounted, but both continuous Control Device Type = Control device other than a flare
GRPPU06	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	EEEE-1	Product Stored = Organic HAP containing liquid other than crude oil.
GRPPU07	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
GRPPU07	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-2	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.0 psia but less than 1.5 psia
GRPPU07	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Kb-1	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 0.5 psia

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Storage Vessel Description = Emission controls not required (fixed roof)
GRPPU07	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Kb-2	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.5 psia but less than 0.75 psia Storage Vessel Description = Emission controls not required (fixed roof)
GRPPU07	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	EEEE-1	Product Stored = Organic HAP containing liquid other than crude oil.
GRPPU07C	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	A1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe and vapor recovery system True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Control Device Type = Direct-flame incinerator
GRPPU07C	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	A2	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe and vapor recovery system True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.0 psia but less than 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Direct-flame incinerator
GRPPU07C	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	A3	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe and vapor recovery system True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Direct-flame incinerator
GRPPU07C	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	C1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
GRPPU07C	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y	61-Y3	Tank Type = The storage tank stores benzene within the specific gravities defined in 40 CFR § 61.270(a), not including storage tanks used to store benzene at coke by-product facilities, pressure vessels, or vessels permanently attached to a motor vehicles

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,000 gallons
GRPPU07C	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	EEEE-1	Product Stored = Organic HAP containing liquid other than crude oil.
GRPPU08	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
GRPPU08	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-2	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
GRPPU08	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-3	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.0 psia but less than 1.5 psia
GRPPU08	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Kb-1	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 0.5 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using two seals mounted one above the other to form a continuous closure
GRPPU08	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Kb-2	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.5 psia but less than 0.75 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using two seals mounted one above the other to form a continuous closure
GRPPU08	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Kb-3	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters)

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using two seals mounted one above the other to form a continuous closure
GRPPU08	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Kb-4	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 0.5 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using two seals mounted one above the other to form a continuous closure
GRPPU08	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Kb-5	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.5 psia but less than 0.75 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using two seals mounted one above the other to form a continuous closure
GRPPU08	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Kb-6	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using two seals mounted one above the other to form a continuous closure
GRPPU08	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y	61Y-1	Tank Type = The storage tank stores benzene within the specific gravities defined in 40 CFR § 61.270(a), not including storage tanks used to store benzene at coke by-product facilities, pressure vessels, or vessels permanently attached to a motor vehicles Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons Stringency = The storage vessel is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, Ka, or Kb and the provisions of 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y are more stringent Alternate Means of Emission Limitation = Not using an alternate means of emission limitation Tank Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using two seals mounted one above the other, where the lower seal can be vapor-mounted, but both continuous Control Device Type = Control device other than a flare
GRPPU08	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	EEEE-1	Product Stored = Organic HAP containing liquid other than crude oil.
GRPPU08A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Construction Date = Date not determined since 30 TAC § 115.117(c)(3) exemption is not utilized Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Primary Seal = Mechanical shoe Secondary Seal = Secondary seal not determined since 30 TAC §§ 115.117(a)(4) or 115.117(b)(4) exemption is not utilized
GRPPU08A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-2	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
GRPPU08A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	V-3	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.0 psia but less than 1.5 psia
GRPPU08A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Kb-1	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 0.5 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using two seals mounted one above the other to form a continuous closure
GRPPU08A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Kb-2	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.5 psia but less than 0.75 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal
GRPPU08A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Kb-3	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal
GRPPU08A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Kb-4	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 0.5 psia

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using two seals mounted one above the other to form a continuous closure
GRPPU08A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Kb-5	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.5 psia but less than 0.75 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal
GRPPU08A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Kb-6	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal
GRPPU08A	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y	61Y-1	Tank Type = The storage tank stores benzene within the specific gravities defined in 40 CFR § 61.270(a), not including storage tanks used to store benzene at coke by-product facilities, pressure vessels, or vessels permanently attached to a motor vehicles Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons Stringency = The storage vessel is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, Ka, or Kb, and the provisions of 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y are not more stringent Alternate Means of Emission Limitation = Not using an alternate means of emission limitation Tank Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a metallic shoe seal Control Device Type = Control device other than a flare
GRPPU08A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	EEEE-1	Product Stored = Organic HAP containing liquid other than crude oil.
14	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	V-2	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Loading and unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.
14	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	V-5	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Loading and unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia. Daily Throughput = Loading greater than or equal to 20,000 gallons per day.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Control Options = Vapor control system that maintains a control efficiency of at least 90%. Chapter 115 Control Device Type = Vapor control system with a direct flame incinerator. Vapor Tight = Not all liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected.
14	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB	BB-3	Negative Applicability = The loading rack loads materials other than benzene-laden waste, gasoline, crude oil, natural gas liquids, petroleum distillates or benzene-laden liquid from a coke by-product plant. Benzene By Weight = Concentration of benzene by weight in the liquid which is loaded is greater than or equal to 70% benzene by weight. Annual Amount Loaded = Annual amount loaded is greater than or equal to 1.3 million liters (343,424 gallons). Loading Location = Land loading only. Subpart BB Control Device Type = Control device other than a flare, incinerator, carbon adsorption system or boiler. Intermittent Control Device = The control device does not operate intermittently. Diverted Gas Stream = The vent gas stream cannot be diverted from the control device.
14	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	EEEE-1	Existing Source = Source is an existing source Transfer Operation = Transfer rack both loads and unloads organic liquids Transfer Volume = Ten million gallons or more of organic containing liquids are transferred by the organic loading distribution facility annually.
GRPPU09	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	V-1	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Loading and unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia. Daily Throughput = Loading greater than or equal to 20,000 gallons per day. Control Options = Vapor control system that maintains a control efficiency of at least 90%. Chapter 115 Control Device Type = Vapor control system with a flare; or a vapor combustor considered to be a flare Vapor Tight = All liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected.
GRPPU09	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	V-2	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Loading and unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia. Daily Throughput = Loading greater than or equal to 20,000 gallons per day. Control Options = Vapor control system that maintains a control efficiency of at least 90%.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
GRPPU09	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	V-3	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Loading and unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia. Daily Throughput = Loading greater than or equal to 20,000 gallons per day. Control Options = Vapor control system that maintains a control efficiency of at least 90%. Chapter 115 Control Device Type = Vapor control system with a flare; or a vapor combustor considered to be a flare Vapor Tight = All liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected.
GRPPU09	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB	BB-1	Negative Applicability = The loading rack loads materials other than benzene-laden waste, gasoline, crude oil, natural gas liquids, petroleum distillates or benzene-laden liquid from a coke by-product plant. Benzene By Weight = Concentration of benzene by weight in the liquid which is loaded is greater than or equal to 70% benzene by weight. Annual Amount Loaded = Annual amount loaded is greater than or equal to 1.3 million liters (343,424 gallons). Loading Location = Land loading only. Subpart BB Control Device Type = Flare. Intermittent Control Device = The control device does not operate intermittently. Diverted Gas Stream = The vent gas stream cannot be diverted from the control device.
GRPPU09	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB	BB-2	Negative Applicability = The loading rack loads materials other than benzene-laden waste, gasoline, crude oil, natural gas liquids, petroleum distillates or benzene-laden liquid from a coke by-product plant. Benzene By Weight = Concentration of benzene by weight in the liquid which is loaded is greater than or equal to 70% benzene by weight. Annual Amount Loaded = Annual amount loaded is greater than or equal to 1.3 million liters (343,424 gallons). Loading Location = Land loading only. Subpart BB Control Device Type = Flare. Intermittent Control Device = The control device does not operate intermittently. Diverted Gas Stream = The vent gas stream cannot be diverted from the control device.
GRPPU09	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	EEEE-1	Existing Source = Source is an existing source Transfer Operation = Transfer rack only loads organic liquids Transfer Volume = Ten million gallons or more of organic containing liquids are transferred by the organic loading distribution facility annually.
GRPPU10	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	V-1-loading	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Marine terminal Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Transfer Type = Only loading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia. Daily Throughput = Loading greater than or equal to 20,000 gallons per day. Control Options = Vapor control system that maintains a control efficiency of at least 90%. Chapter 115 Control Device Type = Vapor control system with a flare; or a vapor combustor considered to be a flare Vapor Tight = All liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected. Marine Terminal Exemptions = The marine terminal is not claiming one or more of the loading exemptions in 30 TAC § 115.217(a)(5)(B).
GRPPU10	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	V-1-unloading	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Marine terminal Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia. Daily Throughput = Loading greater than or equal to 20,000 gallons per day. Control Options = Vapor control system that maintains a control efficiency of at least 90%. Chapter 115 Control Device Type = Vapor control system with a flare; or a vapor combustor considered to be a flare Vapor Tight = All liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected. Marine Terminal Exemptions = The marine terminal is not claiming one or more of the loading exemptions in 30 TAC § 115.217(a)(5)(B).
GRPPU10	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	V-2-loading	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Marine terminal Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only loading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia. Daily Throughput = Loading greater than or equal to 20,000 gallons per day. Control Options = Vapor control system that maintains a control efficiency of at least 90%. Chapter 115 Control Device Type = Vapor control system with a flare; or a vapor combustor considered to be a flare Vapor Tight = All liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected. Marine Terminal Exemptions = The marine terminal is claiming one or more of the loading exemptions in 30 TAC § 115.217(a)(5)(B). VOC Flash Point = Flash point greater than or equal to 150° F.
GRPPU10	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	V-2-unloading	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Marine terminal Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia. Daily Throughput = Loading greater than or equal to 20,000 gallons per day. Control Options = Vapor control system that maintains a control efficiency of at least 90%. Chapter 115 Control Device Type = Vapor control system with a flare; or a vapor combustor considered to be a flare Vapor Tight = All liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected. Marine Terminal Exemptions = The marine terminal is claiming one or more of the loading exemptions in 30 TAC § 115.217(a)(5)(B). VOC Flash Point = Flash point greater than or equal to 150° F.
GRPPU10	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	V-3-loading	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Marine terminal Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only loading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia. Daily Throughput = Loading greater than or equal to 20,000 gallons per day. Control Options = Vapor control system that maintains a control efficiency of at least 90%. Chapter 115 Control Device Type = Vapor control system with a flare; or a vapor combustor considered to be a flare Vapor Tight = All liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected. Marine Terminal Exemptions = The marine terminal is not claiming one or more of the loading exemptions in 30 TAC § 115.217(a)(5)(B). VOC Flash Point = Flash point less than 150° F. Uncontrolled VOC Emissions = Uncontrolled VOC emissions are greater than or equal to 100 tpy.
GRPPU10	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	V-3-unloading	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Marine terminal Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia. Daily Throughput = Loading greater than or equal to 20,000 gallons per day. Control Options = Vapor control system that maintains a control efficiency of at least 90%. Chapter 115 Control Device Type = Vapor control system with a flare; or a vapor combustor considered to be a flare Vapor Tight = All liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected. Marine Terminal Exemptions = The marine terminal is not claiming one or more of the loading exemptions in 30 TAC § 115.217(a)(5)(B).

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			VOC Flash Point = Flash point less than 150° F. Uncontrolled VOC Emissions = Uncontrolled VOC emissions are greater than or equal to 100 tpy.
GRPPU10	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB	61BB-1	Negative Applicability = The loading rack loads materials other than benzene-laden waste, gasoline, crude oil, natural gas liquids, petroleum distillates or benzene-laden liquid from a coke by-product plant. Benzene By Weight = Concentration of benzene by weight in the liquid which is loaded is greater than or equal to 70% benzene by weight. Annual Amount Loaded = Annual amount loaded is greater than or equal to 1.3 million liters (343,424 gallons). Loading Location = Marine loading only. Subpart BB Control Device Type = Flare. Intermittent Control Device = The control device does not operate intermittently. Diverted Gas Stream = The vent gas stream cannot be diverted from the control device.
GRPPU10	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB	61BB-2	Negative Applicability = The loading rack loads materials other than benzene-laden waste, gasoline, crude oil, natural gas liquids, petroleum distillates or benzene-laden liquid from a coke by-product plant. Benzene By Weight = Concentration of benzene by weight in the liquid which is loaded is greater than or equal to 70% benzene by weight. Annual Amount Loaded = Annual amount loaded is greater than or equal to 1.3 million liters (343,424 gallons). Loading Location = Marine loading only. Subpart BB Control Device Type = Flare. Intermittent Control Device = The control device does not operate intermittently. Diverted Gas Stream = The vent gas stream cannot be diverted from the control device.
GRPPU10	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Y	63Y-1	Subpart Y Facility Type = Existing onshore loading terminal (located onshore or less than 0.5 miles from shore). Ballasting Operations = Operations other than or in addition to ballasting operations are performed at the facility. Vapor Pressure = Vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 10.3 kilopascals (1.5 psia) at standard conditions, 20° C and 760 mm Hg. Subpart BB Applicability = Marine vessel loading operations are not subject to and complying with 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB. Material Loaded = Material other than crude oil or gasoline. HAP Impurities Only = Marine vessel loading operations at loading berths transfer liquids containing organic hazardous air pollutants other than as impurities. Source Emissions = Source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons.
GRPPU10	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Y	63Y-2	Subpart Y Facility Type = Existing onshore loading terminal (located onshore or less than 0.5 miles from shore). Ballasting Operations = Operations other than or in addition to ballasting operations are performed at the facility. Vapor Pressure = Vapor pressure is less than 10.3 kilopascals (1.5 psia) at standard conditions, 20° C and 760 mm Hg.
GRPPU10	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Y	63Y-3	Subpart Y Facility Type = Existing onshore loading terminal (located onshore or less than 0.5 miles from shore). Ballasting Operations = Operations other than or in addition to ballasting operations are performed at the facility.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Vapor Pressure = Vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 10.3 kilopascals (1.5 psia) at standard conditions, 20° C and 760 mm Hg. Subpart BB Applicability = Marine vessel loading operations are subject to and complying with 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB.
GRPPU10A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	V-2-loading	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Marine terminal Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only loading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.
GRPPU10A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	V-2-unloading	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Marine terminal Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.
GRPPU10A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	V-4-loading	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Marine terminal Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only loading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia. Daily Throughput = Daily throughput not determined since 30 TAC § 115.217(a)(2)(B), (b)(3)(B), (a)(2)(A), and (b)(3)(A) exemptions do not apply to marine terminals or gasoline terminals. Control Options = Vapor control system that maintains a control efficiency of at least 90%. Chapter 115 Control Device Type = Vapor control system with a vapor combustor that is not considered to be a flare Vapor Tight = Not all liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected. Marine Terminal Exemptions = The marine terminal is not claiming one or more of the loading exemptions in 30 TAC § 115.217(a)(5)(B). VOC Flash Point = Flash point less than 150° F. Uncontrolled VOC Emissions = Uncontrolled VOC emissions are greater than or equal to 100 tpy.
GRPPU10A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	V-4-unloading	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Marine terminal Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia. Daily Throughput = Daily throughput not determined since 30 TAC § 115.217(a)(2)(B), (b)(3)(B), (a)(2)(A), and (b)(3)(A) exemptions do not apply to marine terminals or gasoline terminals.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Control Options = Vapor control system that maintains a control efficiency of at least 90%. Chapter 115 Control Device Type = Vapor control system with a vapor combustor that is not considered to be a flare Vapor Tight = Not all liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected. Marine Terminal Exemptions = The marine terminal is not claiming one or more of the loading exemptions in 30 TAC § 115.217(a)(5)(B). VOC Flash Point = Flash point less than 150° F. Uncontrolled VOC Emissions = Uncontrolled VOC emissions are greater than or equal to 100 tpy.
GRPPU10A	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB	61BB-3	Negative Applicability = The loading rack loads materials other than benzene-laden waste, gasoline, crude oil, natural gas liquids, petroleum distillates or benzene-laden liquid from a coke by-product plant. Benzene By Weight = Concentration of benzene by weight in the liquid which is loaded is greater than or equal to 70% benzene by weight. Annual Amount Loaded = Annual amount loaded is greater than or equal to 1.3 million liters (343,424 gallons). Loading Location = Marine loading only. Subpart BB Control Device Type = Control device other than a flare, incinerator, carbon adsorption system or boiler. Intermittent Control Device = The control device does not operate intermittently. Diverted Gas Stream = The vent gas stream cannot be diverted from the control device.
GRPPU10A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Y	63Y-1	Subpart Y Facility Type = Existing onshore loading terminal (located onshore or less than 0.5 miles from shore). Ballasting Operations = Operations other than or in addition to ballasting operations are performed at the facility. Vapor Pressure = Vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 10.3 kilopascals (1.5 psia) at standard conditions, 20° C and 760 mm Hg. Subpart BB Applicability = Marine vessel loading operations are not subject to and complying with 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB. Material Loaded = Material other than crude oil or gasoline. HAP Impurities Only = Marine vessel loading operations at loading berths transfer liquids containing organic hazardous air pollutants other than as impurities. Source Emissions = Source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons.
GRP-DDDDD	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	1	Construction/Modification Date = After June 9, 1989 but on or before February 28, 2005. Maximum Design Heat Input Capacity = Maximum design heat input capacity is greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW) but less than or equal to 100 MMBtu (29 MW). Applicability = Unit is not subject to other 40 CFR Part 60 subparts Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW) but less than 30 MMBtu/hr (8.7 MW). D-Series Fuel Type = Natural gas. ACF Option - SO2 = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF. PM Monitoring Type = No particulate monitoring because there is no applicable PM emission limit SO2 Inlet Monitoring Type = No SO2 monitoring because there is no applicable SO2 emission limit

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			SO2 Outlet Monitoring Type = No SO2 monitoring because there is no applicable SO2 emission limit Technology Type = No emerging or conventional technology is used to reduce or control SO2 emissions
GRP-DDDDD	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD	63DDDDD-1	Commence = Source is existing (commenced construction or reconstruction on or before June 4, 2010) Table Applicability = The unit is designed to burn Gas 1 fuel AND has no continuous oxygen trim AND has heat input equal to or greater than 10 MMBtu/hr
FL-1	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	1	Acid Gases Only = Flare is not used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1. Emergency/Upset Conditions Only = Flare is used under conditions other than emergency or upset conditions. Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.
FL-1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	1	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is subject to 40 CFR § 60.18. Adhering to Heat Content Specifications = Adhering to the heat content specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(3)(ii) and the maximum tip velocity specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(4)(i)-(iii) or (c)(5). Flare Assist Type = Air-assisted
FL-2	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	1	Acid Gases Only = Flare is not used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1. Emergency/Upset Conditions Only = Flare is used under conditions other than emergency or upset conditions. Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.
FL-2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	1	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is not subject to 40 CFR § 60.18.
FL-3	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	1	Acid Gases Only = Flare is not used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1. Emergency/Upset Conditions Only = Flare is used under conditions other than emergency or upset conditions. Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.
FL-3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	1	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is subject to 40 CFR § 60.18. Adhering to Heat Content Specifications = Adhering to the heat content specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(3)(ii) and the maximum tip velocity specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(4)(i)-(iii) or (c)(5). Flare Assist Type = Air-assisted
FL-4	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	1	Acid Gases Only = Flare is not used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1. Emergency/Upset Conditions Only = Flare is used under conditions other than emergency or upset conditions. Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.
FL-4	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	1	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is subject to 40 CFR § 60.18. Adhering to Heat Content Specifications = Adhering to the heat content specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(3)(ii) and the maximum tip velocity specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(4)(i)-(iii) or (c)(5). Flare Assist Type = Air-assisted

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
FL-5	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	1	Acid Gases Only = Flare is not used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1. Emergency/Upset Conditions Only = Flare is used under conditions other than emergency or upset conditions. Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.
FL-5	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	1	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is subject to 40 CFR § 60.18. Adhering to Heat Content Specifications = Adhering to the heat content specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(3)(ii) and the maximum tip velocity specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(4)(i)-(iii) or (c)(5). Flare Assist Type = Air-assisted
FL-6	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111	Emergency/Upset Conditions Only = Flare is used only under emergency or upset conditions. Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.
FL-6	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Vent Gas	1	Out of Service = Flare was not permanently out of service by April 1, 2006. Total Gas Stream = Flare receives a total gas stream with greater than 100 ppmv HRVOC at some time. Gas Stream Concentration = Flare receives a gas stream containing 5% or greater HRVOC by weight at some time. Alternative Monitoring Approach = No alternative monitoring approaches as outlined in 115.725(m)(1) or 115.725(m)(2) are used. Modifications to Testing/Monitoring = No modifications to test methods or monitoring methods specified in this section. Flare Type = Flare is an emergency flare as defined in § 115.10. Monitoring Requirements = Flare is complying with the continuous monitoring requirements of § 115.725(d). Physical Seal = Flare is equipped with a physical seal. Tank Service = Flare is in dedicated service for storage tanks with 95% or greater of an individual HRVOC.
FL-6	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	60A	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is not subject to 40 CFR § 60.18.
FL-6	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A	63A	Required Under 40 CFR Part 63 = Flare is not required by a Subpart under 40 CFR Part 63.
FL-7	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	1	Acid Gases Only = Flare is not used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1. Emergency/Upset Conditions Only = Flare is used under conditions other than emergency or upset conditions.
FL-7	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	1	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is subject to 40 CFR § 60.18. Adhering to Heat Content Specifications = Adhering to the heat content specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(3)(ii) and the maximum tip velocity specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(4)(i)-(iii) or (c)(5). Flare Assist Type = Air-assisted Flare Exit Velocity = Flare exit velocity is less than 60 ft/s (18.3 m/sec) Heating Value of Gas = Heating value is less than or equal to 1000 Btu/scf (37.3 MJ/scm).
FUG	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart J	J-1	40 CFR 61 (NESHAP) SUBPART J DESIGN CAPACITY = SITE IS DESIGNED TO PRODUCE OR USE MORE THAN 1,000 MEGAGRAMS OF BENZENE PER YEAR

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			ANY COMPONENT IN BENZENE SERVICE [NESHAP J] = THE FACILITY CONTAINS ANY COMPONENT(S) IN BENZENE SERVICE 40 CFR 61 (NESHAP) SUBPART J ALTERNATE MEANS OF EMISSION LIMITATION (AMEL) = NOT USING ALTERNATE MEANS OF EMISSION LIMITATION.
FUG	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart V	V-1	Vacuum Service = The fugitive unit contains components in vacuum service. VHAP Service = The fugitive unit contains components in VHAP service. Pumps = The fugitive unit contains pumps in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for pumps. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-2 = Pumps are complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-2. Pressure Relief Devices in Gas/Vapor Service = The fugitive unit does not contain pressure relief devices in gas/vapor VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-4 = No pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service are complying with § 61.242-4. Pressure Relief Devices in Liquid Service = The fugitive unit contains pressure relief devices in liquid VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for pressure relief devices in liquid service. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-8 = Pressure relief devices in liquid service are complying with § 61.242-8. Sampling Connection Systems = The fugitive unit contains sampling connection systems in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for sampling connection systems. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-5 = Sampling connection systems are complying with § 61.242-5. Open-ended Valves or Lines = The fugitive unit does not contain open-ended valves or lines in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for open-ended valves or lines. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-6 = No open-ended valves or lines are complying with § 61.242-6. Valves = The fugitive unit contains valves in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for valves. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-7 = Valves are complying with § 61.242-7. Flanges and Other Connectors = The fugitive unit contains flanges and other connectors in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for flanges and other connectors. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-8 = Flanges and other connectors are complying with § 61.242-8. Product Accumulator Vessels = The fugitive unit does not contain product accumulator vessels. AMEL = An alternate method of emission limitation, approved by the EPA Administrator under 40 CFR § 61.244, is used for product accumulator vessels. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-9 = No product accumulator vessels are complying with § 61.242-9. Vapor Recovery System = The fugitive unit does not contain vapor recovery systems in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for vapor recovery systems. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-11(b) = No vapor recovery systems are complying with § 61.242-11(b). Enclosed Combustion Device = The fugitive unit contains enclosed combustion devices in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for enclosed combustion devices.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-11(c) = Enclosed combustion devices are complying with § 61.242-11(c). Flare = The fugitive unit does not contain flares. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for flares. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-11(d) = No flares are complying with § 61.242-11(d).
FUG	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	63EEEE-1	Component Service Hours = Pumps, valves or sampling connections at the Organic Loading Distribution Facility operate in organic HAP service 300 hours/yr or more.
FUG-M	30 TAC Chapter 115, Pet. Refinery & Petrochemicals	115-1	Title 30 TAC § 115.352 Applicable = Site is a petroleum refinery, synthetic organic chemical, polymer resin or methyl tert-butyl ether manufacturing process or a natural gas/gasoline processing operation as defined in 30 TAC 115.10. Less Than 250 Components at Site = Fugitive unit not located at site with less than 250 fugitive components. Weight Percent VOC = All components contact a process fluid that contains greater than or equal to 1.0% VOC by weight. Reciprocating Compressors Or Positive Displacement Pumps = The fugitive unit does not have reciprocating compressors or positive displacement pumps used in natural gas/gasoline processing operations. Process Drains = The fugitive unit does not have process drains. Alternate Control Requirement = The TCEQ Executive Director has approved an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria for process drains. Pressure Relief Valves = The fugitive unit contains pressure relief valves. Alternate Control Requirement = The TCEQ Executive Director has not approved an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria for pressure relief valves or no alternate has been requested. Valves (other than pressure relief and open-ended) = The fugitive unit contains valves other than pressure relief valves or open-ended valves or lines. Alternate Control Requirement = The TCEQ Executive Director has not approved an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria for valves or no alternate has been requested. Compressor Seals = The fugitive unit does not contain compressor seals. Alternate Control Requirement = The TCEQ Executive Director has not approved an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria for compressor seals or no alternate has been requested. Pump Seals = The fugitive unit contains pump seals. Alternate Control Requirement = The TCEQ Executive Director has not approved an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria for pump seals or no alternate has been requested. Complying with 30 TAC § 115.352(1) = Pump seals are complying with the requirements in 30 TAC § 115.352(1).
FUG-M	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart J	J-1	40 CFR 61 (NESHAP) SUBPART J DESIGN CAPACITY = SITE IS DESIGNED TO PRODUCE OR USE MORE THAN 1,000 MEGAGRAMS OF BENZENE PER YEAR ANY COMPONENT IN BENZENE SERVICE [NESHAP J] = THE FACILITY CONTAINS ANY COMPONENT(S) IN BENZENE SERVICE 40 CFR 61 (NESHAP) SUBPART J ALTERNATE MEANS OF EMISSION LIMITATION (AMEL) = NOT USING ALTERNATE MEANS OF EMISSION LIMITATION.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
FUG-M	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart V	V-1	Vacuum Service = The fugitive unit contains components in vacuum service. VHAP Service = The fugitive unit contains components in VHAP service. Pumps = The fugitive unit contains pumps in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for pumps. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-2 = Pumps are complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-2. Compressors = The fugitive unit does not contain compressors in VHAP service. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-3 = No compressors are complying with § 61.242-3. Pressure Relief Devices in Gas/Vapor Service = The fugitive unit contains pressure relief devices in gas/vapor VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-4 = Pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service are complying with § 61.242-4. Pressure Relief Devices in Liquid Service = The fugitive unit contains pressure relief devices in liquid VHAP service. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-8 = Pressure relief devices in liquid service are complying with § 61.242-8. Sampling Connection Systems = The fugitive unit contains sampling connection systems in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for sampling connection systems. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-5 = Sampling connection systems are complying with § 61.242-5. Open-ended Valves or Lines = The fugitive unit does not contain open-ended valves or lines in VHAP service. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-6 = No open-ended valves or lines are complying with § 61.242-6. Valves = The fugitive unit contains valves in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for valves. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-7 = Valves are complying with § 61.242-7. Flanges and Other Connectors = The fugitive unit contains flanges and other connectors in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for flanges and other connectors. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-8 = Flanges and other connectors are complying with § 61.242-8. Product Accumulator Vessels = The fugitive unit does not contain product accumulator vessels. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for product accumulator vessels. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-9 = No product accumulator vessels are complying with § 61.242-9. Vapor Recovery System = The fugitive unit does not contain vapor recovery systems in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for vapor recovery systems. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-11(b) = No vapor recovery systems are complying with § 61.242-11(b). Enclosed Combustion Device = The fugitive unit does not contain enclosed combustion devices in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for enclosed combustion devices. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-11(c) = No enclosed combustion devices are complying with § 61.242-11(c). Flare = The fugitive unit does not contain flares. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for flares. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-11(d) = No flares are complying with § 61.242-11(d).

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			AMEL (Closed-Vent Systems) = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for closed vent systems or other control devices. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-11(f)(1) = No closed vent systems are complying with § 61.242-11(f)(1).
BLR-3	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	111-BLR-3	Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113. Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit. Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3). Construction Date = After January 31, 1972 Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute. SIP Violation = The source is able to comply with applicable PM and opacity regulations without the use of PM collection equipment and has not been found to be in violation of any visible emission standard in a State Implementation Plan.
BLR-4	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	111-BLR-4	Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113. Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit. Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3). Construction Date = After January 31, 1972 Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute. SIP Violation = The source is able to comply with applicable PM and opacity regulations without the use of PM collection equipment and has not been found to be in violation of any visible emission standard in a State Implementation Plan.
BLR-5	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	111-BLR-5	Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113. Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit. Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3). Construction Date = After January 31, 1972 Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute. SIP Violation = The source is able to comply with applicable PM and opacity regulations without the use of PM collection equipment and has not been found to be in violation of any visible emission standard in a State Implementation Plan.
P-501	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	111-EPUMP	Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113. Vent Source = The source of the vent is a steam generator that burns oil or a mixture of oil and gas. Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Construction Date = After January 31, 1972 Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute. SIP Violation = The source is able to comply with applicable PM and opacity regulations without the use of PM collection equipment and has not been found to be in violation of any visible emission standard in a State Implementation Plan.
P-505	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	111-EPUMP	Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113. Vent Source = The source of the vent is a steam generator that burns oil or a mixture of oil and gas. Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3). Construction Date = After January 31, 1972 Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute. SIP Violation = The source is able to comply with applicable PM and opacity regulations without the use of PM collection equipment and has not been found to be in violation of any visible emission standard in a State Implementation Plan.
P-705	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	111-EPUMP	Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113. Vent Source = The source of the vent is a steam generator that burns oil or a mixture of oil and gas. Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3). Construction Date = After January 31, 1972 Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute. SIP Violation = The source is able to comply with applicable PM and opacity regulations without the use of PM collection equipment and has not been found to be in violation of any visible emission standard in a State Implementation Plan.
VO-1	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	111-VO-1	Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113. Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit. Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3). Construction Date = After January 31, 1972 Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.
GRP-VC	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	117-01	Maximum Rated Capacity = MRC is greater than 40 MMBtu/hr but less than 100 MMBtu/hr NOx Emission Limitation = Complying with 30 TAC § 117.310(a)(16) NOx Reduction = No NO_x reduction method NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing NOx Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a 30-day rolling average Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.340(a) or 117.440(a) CO Emission Limitation = Complying with 30 TAC § 117.310(c)(1)

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			CO Monitoring System = Other than a CEMS or PEMS
VO-1	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	117-VO-1	Maximum Rated Capacity = MRC is greater than 40 MMBtu/hr but less than 100 MMBtu/hr NOx Emission Limitation = Complying with 30 TAC § 117.310(a)(16) NOx Reduction = No NO_x reduction method NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing NOx Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a 30-day rolling average Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.340(a) or 117.440(a) CO Emission Limitation = Complying with 30 TAC § 117.310(c)(1) CO Monitoring System = Other than a CEMS or PEMS

* - The “unit attributes” or operating conditions that determine what requirements apply

NSR Versus Title V FOP

The state of Texas has two Air permitting programs, New Source Review (NSR) and Title V Federal Operating Permits. The two programs are substantially different both in intent and permit content.

NSR is a preconstruction permitting program authorized by the Texas Clean Air Act and Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA). The processing of these permits is governed by 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 116.111. The Title V Federal Operating Program is a federal program authorized under Title V of the FCAA that has been delegated to the state of Texas to administer and is governed by 30 TAC Chapter 122. The major differences between the two permitting programs are listed in the table below:

NSR Permit	Federal Operating Permit (FOP)
Issued Prior to new Construction or modification of an existing facility	For initial permit with application shield, can be issued after operation commences; significant revisions require approval prior to operation.
Authorizes air emissions	Codifies existing applicable requirements, does not authorize new emissions
Ensures issued permits are protective of the environment and human health by conducting a health effects review and that requirement for best available control technology (BACT) is implemented.	Applicable requirements listed in permit are used by the inspectors to ensure proper operation of the site as authorized. Ensures that adequate monitoring is in place to allow compliance determination with the FOP.
Up to two Public notices may be required. Opportunity for public comment and contested case hearings for some authorizations.	One public notice required. Opportunity for public comments. No contested case hearings.
Applies to all point source emissions in the state.	Applies to all major sources and some non-major sources identified by the EPA.
Applies to facilities: a portion of site or individual emission sources	One or multiple FOPs cover the entire site (consists of multiple facilities)
Permits include terms and conditions under which the applicant must construct and operate its various equipment and processes on a facility basis.	Permits include terms and conditions that specify the general operational requirements of the site; and include codification of all applicable requirements for emission units at the site.
Opportunity for EPA review for Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment (NA) permits for major sources.	Opportunity for EPA review, affected states review, and a Public petition period for every FOP.
Permits have a table listing maximum emission limits for pollutants	Permit has an applicable requirements table and Periodic Monitoring (PM) / Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) tables which document applicable monitoring requirements.
Permits can be altered or amended upon application by company. Permits must be issued before construction or modification of facilities can begin.	Permits can be revised through several revision processes, which provide for different levels of public notice and opportunity to comment. Changes that would be significant revisions require that a revised permit be issued before those changes can be operated.
NSR permits are issued independent of FOP requirements.	FOPs are independent of NSR permits, but contain a list of all NSR permits incorporated by reference

New Source Review Requirements

Below is a list of the New Source Review (NSR) permits for the permitted area. These NSR permits are incorporated by reference into the operating permit and are enforceable under it. These permits can be found in the main TCEQ file room, located on the first floor of Building E, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, Texas. In addition, many of the permits are

accessible online through the link provided below. The Public Education Program may be contacted at 1-800-687-4040 or the Air Permits Division (APD) may be contacted at 1-512-239-1250 for help with any question.

Additionally, the site contains emission units that are permitted by rule under the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule. Permit by Rule (PBR) registrations submitted by permittees are also available online through the link provided below. The following table specifies the PBRs that apply to the site.

The status of air permits, applications, and PBR registrations may be found by performing the appropriate search of the databases located at the following website:

www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_status_permits.html

Details on how to search the databases are available in the **Obtaining Permit Documents** section below.

New Source Review Authorization References

Title 30 TAC Chapter 116 Permits, Special Permits, and Other Authorizations (Other Than Permits by Rule, PSD Permits, or NA Permits) for the Application Area.	
Authorization No.: 3467B	Issuance Date: 02/12/2021
Permits by Rule (30 TAC Chapter 106) for the Application Area	
Number: 106.261	Version No./Date: 11/01/2003
Number: 106.262	Version No./Date: 11/01/2003
Number: 106.263	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
Number: 106.265	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.266	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.373	Version No./Date: 03/14/1997
Number: 106.412	Version No./Date: 03/14/1997
Number: 106.472	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.476	Version No./Date: 03/14/1997
Number: 106.478	Version No./Date: 03/14/1997
Number: 106.478	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.492	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.511	Version No./Date: 03/14/1997
Number: 106.532	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000

Permits by Rule

The TCEQ has interpreted the emission limits prescribed in 30 TAC §106.4(a) as both emission thresholds and default emission limits. The emission limits in 30 TAC §106.4(a) are all considered applicable to each facility as a threshold matter to ensure that the owner/operator qualifies for the PBR authorization. Those same emission limits are also the default emission limits if the specific PBR does not further limit emissions or there is no lower, certified emission limit claimed by the owner/operator.

This interpretation is consistent with how TCEQ has historically determined compliance with the emission limits prior to the addition of the “as applicable” language. The “as applicable” language was added in 2014 as part of changes to the sentence structure in a rulemaking that made other changes to address greenhouse gases and was not intended as a substantive rule change. This interpretation also provides for effective and practical enforcement of 30 TAC §106.4(a),

since for the TCEQ to effectively enforce the emission limits in 30 TAC §106.4(a) as emission thresholds, all emission limits must apply. As provided by 30 TAC §106.4(a)(2) and (3), an owner/operator shall not claim a PBR authorization if the facility is subject to major New Source Review. The practical and legal effect of the language in 30 TAC § 106.4 is that if a facility does not emit a pollutant, then the potential to emit for that particular pollutant is zero, and thus, the facility is not authorized to emit the pollutant pursuant to the PBR.

The permit holder is required to keep records for demonstrating compliance with PBRs in accordance with 30 TAC § 106.8 for the following categories:

- As stated in 30 TAC § 106.8(a), the permit holder is not required to keep records for de minimis sources as designated in 30 TAC § 116.119.
- As stated in 30 TAC § 106.8(b) for PBRs on the insignificant activities list, the permit holder is required to provide information that would demonstrate compliance with the general requirements of 30 TAC § 106.4.
- As stated in 30 TAC § 106.8(c) for all other PBRs, the permit holder must maintain sufficient records to demonstrate compliance with the general requirements specified in 30 TAC § 106.4 and to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits and any specific conditions of the PBR as applicable.

The application, or a previously submitted application, contains a PBR Supplemental Table. This table provides supplemental information for all PBR authorizations at the site or application area, including PBRs that are not listed on the OP-REQ1 form. PBRs that are not listed on the OP-REQ1 form authorize emission units that the TCEQ has determined are insignificant sources of emissions (IEUs). PBRs are enforceable through permit condition number 18. The EPA gives States broad discretion in prescribing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting for generally applicable requirements that cover insignificant emission units. (see EPA *White Paper Number 2 for Improved Implementation of the Part 70 Operating Permits Program*). Federal regulations specifically identify recordkeeping as an appropriate level of monitoring necessary to assure compliance with the requirements applicable to an emissions unit. Permitting authorities have the best sense of where it is appropriate to conclude that periodic monitoring is not necessary for IEUs, when state program rules already provide sufficient monitoring for these units.

In the case of IEUs in particular, the recordkeeping in 30 TAC §106.8 is sufficient because the units do not have the potential to violate emission limitations or other requirements under normal operating conditions. In particular, where the establishment of a regular program of monitoring would not significantly enhance the ability of the permit to assure compliance with the applicable requirement, the permitting authority can provide that the applicable requirement has monitoring sufficient to yield reliable data that is representative of the emission unit's compliance with the limitations. Therefore, for IEUs compliance with 30 TAC §106.8 is sufficient to meet federal monitoring requirements.

The PBR records may include, but are not limited to, production capacity and throughput, hours of operation, safety data sheets (SDS), chemical composition of raw materials, speciation of air contaminant data, engineering calculations, maintenance records, fugitive data, performance tests, capture/control device efficiencies, or parametric monitoring. The PBR records also satisfy the federal operating permit periodic monitoring requirements of 30 TAC § 122.142(c) as they are representative of the emission unit's compliance with 30 TAC Chapter 106.

Emission Units and Emission Points

In air permitting terminology, any source capable of generating emissions (for example, an engine or a sandblasting area) is called an Emission Unit. For purposes of Title V, emission units are specifically listed in the operating permit when they have applicable requirements other than New Source Review (NSR), or when they are listed in the permit shield table.

The actual physical location where the emissions enter the atmosphere (for example, an engine stack or a sand-blasting yard) is called an emission point. For New Source Review preconstruction permitting purposes, every emission unit has an associated emission point. Emission limits are listed in an NSR permit, associated with an emission point. This list of emission points and emission limits per pollutant is commonly referred to as the "Maximum Allowable Emission Rate Table", or "MAERT" for short. Specifically, the MAERT lists the Emission Point Number (EPN) that identifies the emission point, followed immediately by the Source Name, identifying the emission unit that is the source of those emissions on this table.

Thus, by reference, an emission unit in a Title V operating permit is linked by reference number to an NSR authorization, and its related emission point.

Monitoring Sufficiency

Federal and state rules, 40 CFR § 70.6(a)(3)(i)(B) and 30 TAC § 122.142(c) respectively, require that each federal operating permit include additional monitoring for applicable requirements that lack periodic or instrumental monitoring (which may include recordkeeping that serves as monitoring) that yields reliable data from a relevant time period that are representative of the emission unit's compliance with the applicable emission limitation or standard. Furthermore, the federal operating permit must include compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) requirements for emission sources that meet the applicability criteria of 40 CFR Part 64 in accordance with 40 CFR § 70.6(a)(3)(i)(A) and 30 TAC § 122.604(b).

With the exception of any emission units listed in the Periodic Monitoring or CAM Summaries in the FOP, the TCEQ Executive Director has determined that the permit contains sufficient monitoring, testing, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements that assure compliance with the applicable requirements. If applicable, each emission unit that requires additional monitoring in the form of periodic monitoring or CAM is described in further detail under the Rationale for CAM/PM Methods Selected section following this paragraph.

Rationale for Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)/ Periodic Monitoring Methods Selected

Periodic Monitoring:

The Federal Clean Air Act requires that each federal operating permit include monitoring sufficient to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Most of the emission limits and standards applicable to emission units at Title V sources include adequate monitoring to show that the units meet the limits and standards. For those requirements that do not include monitoring, or where the monitoring is not sufficient to assure compliance, the federal operating permit must include such monitoring for the emission units affected. The following emission units are subject to periodic monitoring requirements because the emission units are subject to an emission limitation or standard for an air pollutant (or surrogate thereof) in an applicable requirement that does not already require monitoring, or the monitoring for the applicable requirement is not sufficient to assure compliance:

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: BLR-3	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: 111-BLR-3
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Type	
Minimum Frequency: Annually or at any time an alternate fuel is used	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: It is a deviation if the fuel type is not recorded or presence of visible emissions during firing of an alternate fuel.	
Basis of monitoring: Industry has demonstrated through performance tests and historical data that opacity and particulate matter standards are consistently met when combustion units fire natural gas only. If the emission unit fires a different fuel for more than 24 hours, the permit holder may elect to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: BLR-4	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: 111-BLR-4
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Type	
Minimum Frequency: Annually or at any time an alternate fuel is used	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: It is a deviation if the fuel type is not recorded or presence of visible emissions during firing of an alternate fuel.	
Basis of monitoring: Industry has demonstrated through performance tests and historical data that opacity and particulate matter standards are consistently met when combustion units fire natural gas only. If the emission unit fires a different fuel for more than 24 hours, the permit holder may elect to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: BLR-5	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: 111-BLR-5
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Type	
Minimum Frequency: Annually or at any time an alternate fuel is used	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: It is a deviation if the fuel type is not recorded or presence of visible emissions during firing of an alternate fuel.	
Basis of monitoring: Industry has demonstrated through performance tests and historical data that opacity and particulate matter standards are consistently met when combustion units fire natural gas only. If the emission unit fires a different fuel for more than 24 hours, the permit holder may elect to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRPPU02	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	SOP Index No.: K-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112(a)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: It is a deviation if any monitoring data indicating that roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, liquid has accumulated on the internal floating roof, the seals are detached, or that there are holes or tears in the seal fabric.	
Basis of monitoring: The option to monitor VOC emissions by visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof was included as an option by the EPA in the "Periodic Monitoring Technical Reference Document" (April 1999) to monitor VOC sources. If the external or internal floating roof is operating in accordance with its design it will meet its control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRPPU03	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	SOP Index No.: K-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112(a)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: It is a deviation if any monitoring data indicating that roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, liquid has accumulated on the internal floating roof, the seals are detached, or that there are holes or tears in the seal fabric.	
Basis of monitoring: The option to monitor VOC emissions by visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof was included as an option by the EPA in the "Periodic Monitoring Technical Reference Document" (April 1999) to monitor VOC sources. If the external or internal floating roof is operating in accordance with its design it will meet its control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRPPU05	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	SOP Index No.: KA-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112a(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data in which the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the internal floating roof, the seals are detached, or if there are holes or tears in the seal fabric.	
Basis of monitoring: The option to monitor VOC emissions by visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof was included as an option by the EPA in the "Periodic Monitoring Technical Reference Document" (April 1999) to monitor VOC sources. If the external or internal floating roof is operating in accordance with its design it will meet its control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRPPU06	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	SOP Index No.: KA-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112a(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data in which the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the internal floating roof, the seals are detached, or if there are holes or tears in the seal fabric.	
Basis of monitoring: The option to monitor VOC emissions by visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof was included as an option by the EPA in the "Periodic Monitoring Technical Reference Document" (April 1999) to monitor VOC sources. If the external or internal floating roof is operating in accordance with its design it will meet its control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRP-VC	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: 117-01
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.310(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Usage, CO Emission Factor	
Minimum Frequency: Monthly	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum CO concentration = 400 ppmv at 3.0% O2, dry basis.	
Basis of monitoring: The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: P-501	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: 111-EPUMP
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Type	
Minimum Frequency: Annually or at any time an alternate fuel is used	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: It is a deviation if the fuel type is not recorded or presence of visible emissions during firing of an alternate fuel.	
Basis of monitoring: Industry has demonstrated through performance tests and historical data that opacity and particulate matter standards are consistently met when combustion units fire natural gas only. If the emission unit fires a different fuel for more than 24 hours, the permit holder may elect to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: P-505	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: 111-EPUMP
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Type	
Minimum Frequency: Annually or at any time an alternate fuel is used	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: It is a deviation if the fuel type is not recorded or presence of visible emissions during firing of an alternate fuel.	
Basis of monitoring: Industry has demonstrated through performance tests and historical data that opacity and particulate matter standards are consistently met when combustion units fire natural gas only. If the emission unit fires a different fuel for more than 24 hours, the permit holder may elect to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: P-705	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: 111-EPUMP
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Type	
Minimum Frequency: Annually or at any time an alternate fuel is used	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: It is a deviation if the fuel type is not recorded or presence of visible emissions during firing of an alternate fuel.	
Basis of monitoring: Industry has demonstrated through performance tests and historical data that opacity and particulate matter standards are consistently met when combustion units fire natural gas only. If the emission unit fires a different fuel for more than 24 hours, the permit holder may elect to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: VO-1	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: 111-VO-1
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Type	
Minimum Frequency: Annually or at any time an alternate fuel is used	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: It is a deviation if the fuel type is not recorded or presence of visible emissions during firing of an alternate fuel.	
Basis of monitoring: Industry has demonstrated through performance tests and historical data that opacity and particulate matter standards are consistently met when combustion units fire natural gas only. If the emission unit fires a different fuel for more than 24 hours, the permit holder may elect to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: VO-1	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: 117-VO-1
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.310(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Usage, CO Emission Factor	
Minimum Frequency: Monthly	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum CO concentration = 400 ppmv at 3.0% O2, dry basis.	
Basis of monitoring: The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Obtaining Permit Documents

The New Source Review Authorization References table in the FOP specifies all NSR authorizations that apply at the permit area covered by the FOP. Individual NSR permitting files are located in the TCEQ Central File Room (TCEQ Main Campus located at 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, Texas, 78753, Building E, Room 103). They can also be obtained electronically from TCEQ's Central File Room Online (https://www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/cfr-online). Guidance documents that describe how to search electronic records, including Permits by Rule (PBRs) or NSR permits incorporated by reference into an FOP, archived in the Central File Room server are available at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_status_permits.html

All current PBRs are contained in Chapter 106 and can be viewed at the following website:

https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/air_pbr_index.html

Previous versions of 30 TAC Chapter 106 PBRs may be viewed at the following website:

www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical_rules/old106list/index106.html

Historical Standard Exemption lists may be viewed at the following website:

www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical_rules/oldselist/se_index.html

Additional information concerning PBRs is available on the TCEQ website:

https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_pbr.html

Compliance Review

1. In accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 60, the compliance history was reviewed on December 14, 2021.
   Site rating: 0.33 / Satisfactory Company rating: 0.33 / Satisfactory
   (High < 0.10; Satisfactory ≥ 0.10 and ≤ 55; Unsatisfactory > 55)
2. Has the permit changed on the basis of the compliance history or site/company rating?.....No

Site/Permit Area Compliance Status Review

1. Were there any out-of-compliance units listed on Form OP-ACPS?.....No
2. Is a compliance plan and schedule included in the permit? .....No

Available Unit Attribute Forms

OP-UA1 - Miscellaneous and Generic Unit Attributes
OP-UA2 - Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine Attributes
OP-UA3 - Storage Tank/Vessel Attributes
OP-UA4 - Loading/Unloading Operations Attributes
OP-UA5 - Process Heater/Furnace Attributes
OP-UA6 - Boiler/Steam Generator/Steam Generating Unit Attributes
OP-UA7 - Flare Attributes
OP-UA10 - Gas Sweetening/Sulfur Recovery Unit Attributes
OP-UA11 - Stationary Turbine Attributes
OP-UA12 - Fugitive Emission Unit Attributes
OP-UA13 - Industrial Process Cooling Tower Attributes
OP-UA14 - Water Separator Attributes
OP-UA15 - Emission Point/Stationary Vent/Distillation Operation/Process Vent Attributes
OP-UA16 - Solvent Degreasing Machine Attributes
OP-UA17 - Distillation Unit Attributes
OP-UA18 - Surface Coating Operations Attributes
OP-UA19 - Wastewater Unit Attributes
OP-UA20 - Asphalt Operations Attributes
OP-UA21 - Grain Elevator Attributes

OP-UA22 - Printing Attributes
OP-UA24 - Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plant Attributes
OP-UA25 - Synthetic Fiber Production Attributes
OP-UA26 - Electroplating and Anodizing Unit Attributes
OP-UA27 - Nitric Acid Manufacturing Attributes
OP-UA28 - Polymer Manufacturing Attributes
OP-UA29 - Glass Manufacturing Unit Attributes
OP-UA30 - Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mill Attributes
OP-UA31 - Lead Smelting Attributes
OP-UA32 - Copper and Zinc Smelting/Brass and Bronze Production Attributes
OP-UA33 - Mineral Processing Plant Attributes
OP-UA34 - Pharmaceutical Manufacturing
OP-UA35 - Incinerator Attributes
OP-UA36 - Steel Plant Unit Attributes
OP-UA37 - Basic Oxygen Process Furnace Unit Attributes
OP-UA38 - Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plant Attributes
OP-UA39 - Sterilization Source Attributes
OP-UA40 - Ferroalloy Production Facility Attributes
OP-UA41 - Dry Cleaning Facility Attributes
OP-UA42 - Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing Attributes
OP-UA43 - Sulfuric Acid Production Attributes
OP-UA44 - Municipal Solid Waste Landfill/Waste Disposal Site Attributes
OP-UA45 - Surface Impoundment Attributes
OP-UA46 - Epoxy Resins and Non-Nylon Polyamides Production Attributes
OP-UA47 - Ship Building and Ship Repair Unit Attributes
OP-UA48 - Air Oxidation Unit Process Attributes
OP-UA49 - Vacuum-Producing System Attributes
OP-UA50 - Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit Catalyst Regenerator/Fuel Gas Combustion Device/Claus Sulfur Recovery Plant Attributes
OP-UA51 - Dryer/Kiln/Oven Attributes
OP-UA52 - Closed Vent Systems and Control Devices
OP-UA53 - Beryllium Processing Attributes
OP-UA54 - Mercury Chlor-Alkali Cell Attributes
OP-UA55 - Transfer System Attributes
OP-UA56 - Vinyl Chloride Process Attributes
OP-UA57 - Cleaning/Depainting Operation Attributes
OP-UA58 - Treatment Process Attributes
OP-UA59 - Coke By-Product Recovery Plant Attributes
OP-UA60 - Chemical Manufacturing Process Unit Attributes
OP-UA61 - Pulp, Paper, or Paperboard Producing Process Attributes
OP-UA62 - Glycol Dehydration Unit Attributes
OP-UA63 - Vegetable Oil Production Attributes
OP-UA64 - Coal Preparation Plant Attributes